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THE BUN, New York City.

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LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PRESS and NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRI ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Another Botanical Excursion.

This time it is the Violet, and not the Wistaria, the Maple, the Myrtle, the Verbena, the Mistletoe, the Jessamine, the Azalea, the Golden Rod, the Geranium, the Lilac, the Cactus, the Pansy, the Arbutus, or the Zizania. Mr. CARLISLE is aboard, and not Mr. OLNEY. The Doctor goes along, but not Fighting Bon.

Why should it be the Violet, when the entire floral and arboreal fleet is at Mr. CLEVE-LAND's command for the regulation of do mestic affairs and the formulation of for eign policy?

Has anybody forgotten that just six months ago the same little Violet, this same shrinking little flower of an oil tub, after weathering the worst gale of December in the waters inside of Hatterss, brought back to Washington the Venezuela message, with its possibilities of war? A great deal can be done in a very short

time on a lighthouse tender, if too much attention is not diverted to the possibilities of the demijohn. Is the gentle and oleaginous craft to return now freighted once more with the

awful possibilities of war; with patriotic

sentiment not inspired by honest conviction but manufactured for a purpose? The New York Democracy and

If the Democratic State Convention, to be opened to-morrow in Saratoga, really wishes to strengthen the hands of its delegates to Chicago, it will pronounce unreservedly against the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND for a third term. The New York Convention should say what the Virginia Convention did not hesitate to say, while Mr. CLEVELAND'S silence gave countenance and sanction to the machinations of his followers, that the Democratic party will not tolerate the violation of the unwritten law of the republic, that no man shall be President for more than two terms.

The Mugwumps, a few of whom will be suffered by the indulgence of the Democratic leaders to take part in the Conven tion, cannot openly object to the declaration we propose. They cannot deprecate it on the ground that this is no time for quarrels within the party, and that in the approaching contest the Democracy will need all the help that the Administration can give. The repudiation of the third-term idea by the Convention cannot possibly cause any quarrels within the party, or deprive the Democracy of any aid which the man whom it placed in the White House is in duty bound to give, except upon the assumption that he is insincere in his published disclaimer of any wish for a third term. On the other hand, the fact that Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S disclaimer came so late, and is notoriously suspected of insincerity, renders it imperative upon the Democracy of this commonwealth, to which he is credited, to prove to their brethren of the silver States that the great body of term heresy. Otherwise, the delegates named at Saratoga will go on a fool's errand Chicago. All their well-meant efforts will be paralyzed by the apprehension that should they prevail on the National Convention to adopt a platform hostile to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. an organized effort would at once be made by the representatives of Eastern capital to place Mr. CLEVELAND on the platform thus constructed. There is good reason for the apprehension, for Mr. CLEVELAND has been careful not to say, what has been said by Mr. WHITNEY, that he "would not run, if

nominated; nor serve, if elected." It is not fair to the delegates of this State to send them to Chicago handicapped and hamstrung. It is not right that by an illtimed reticence the friends of sound money should be unjustly exposed to the suspicion of complicity in a design to set aside a great unwritten law of the republic. No longer should our Democratic brethren in the States friendly to silver be haunted by the third-term spectre. The New York Democratic State Convention can lay that ghost.

The French Substitute for an Income Tax.

It will be remembered that the Cabinet headed by M. Bourgeois was overthrown, not by the Senate's refusal to pass the appropriation for Madagascar, for this, taken by itself, although constitutionally permissible, would not have been long toler ated by public opinion; but by the Cabinet's avowed determination to enact an income tax. The popular detestation of such a tax in France is due not merely to its association with anti-republican régimes and to the fear that unequal representation might one day follow unequal taxation, but also to the knowledge that it involves recourse to inquisitorial methods odious in themselves and liable to gross abuses. For this reputtated measure, a substitute has been agreed upon by the new Ministry of which MELINE is the leader, and it will be laid before the Chamber of Deputies after the

The discal project which M. Cochery, the new Minister of Finance, has devised, aims crease of taxation. It requires no declaration of property, and sanctions no inquisitorial measures. It suppresses the door and window tax, and the house and furni-\$30,000,000 per annum. Moreover, in the departments taxed above 414 per cent., the land tax is to be reduced by \$2,000,000, and the tax on that part of the land which is mortgaged is to be cut down by \$5,400 .-000. The deficit thus occasioned is to be made up as follows: In the first place, \$3,600 000 will be obtained by raising the tax on house property from 3.8 per cent. to is to be levied on the income from mortgages, whereby \$4,800,000 will be secured. The obvious purpose of this provision, viewed to transfer a part of the fiscal burden resting | eager ambition and voluntary desire of the upon land from the mortgageor to the mort- | students themselves. The generation of the gagee. Thirdly, the existing coupon tax is present American passion for athletic are

to be raised from 4 to 41/2 per cent. and extended to French rentes (not held abroad) and to foreign government and other securities; from these sources a revenue of \$11,-000,000 is expected. Lastly, about \$18,-200,000 will be yielded, it is calculated, by a tax on the outward signs of wealth. This tax is to be levied on the rental of the residence occupied, those persons, however, being exempt who do not pay more than \$80 a year in Paris, or more than \$6 in the country. The receipts from this impost on the exterior signs of wealth will also be increased by a tax of 5 per cent, for every female servant, and 10 per cent. for every male servant, and 10 per cent. for every

carriage horse or riding horse. It is estimated that of the 10,500,000 households in Francs, 6,000,000 will be exempt from the new tax on the outward indications of wealth. The pessants and artisans will, therefore, find the burden of taxation materially lessened, and they will be no longer tempted by the taxes on doors, windows, and furniture to exclude air and sunlight, and to reduce to a minimum their household implements and comforts. M. COCHERY's project, in a word, will give them everything that the income tax contemplated, except the satisfaction of the envy be free. The price of tuition is only a with which the rich are regarded. On the other hand, they, in common with all the rest of their fellow citizens, will be relieved from the odious necessity to which M. Bourgeois would have subjected them, of divulging the amount of their earnings and savings under grievous penalties for misepresentation.

Whether the proposed law will be acto be seen. It may receive some amendments in the Budget Committee, to which it will be referred; but the fundamental principle, which consists in suggesting a substitute for the income tax, is likely to be adopted. Besides, if M. MELINE is beaten in the Chamber, he can do what was impossible for M. BOURGEOIS, namely, appeal to the country; for the Senate is on his side, and would assent to his request for a dissolution of Parliament.

Jeering a Young Statesman.

In the name and for the sake of youthful statesmanship and youthful loveliness, the jeer at both made by our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, should not be allowed to pass unrebuked. It is a feer made in palpable malice prepense. Were it the result of ignorance or of negligence, it might be excused. But it has all the appearance of deliberation. At the head of a list of candidates who are likely to be voted for at the Chicago Convention, the Herald puts the name of " CHARLES E. RUSSELL of Massachusetts." Now, Russells are not infrequent in the Bay State, and the Hon. JOHN EDWARDS RUSSELL is permitted to become the Democratic candidate for Governor when, for any reason, it is deemed desirable or humorous to make the Republican majority especially impressive; but it is not at the Hon. JOHN E. RUSSELL that the Herald's gibe is aimed. He is a mature and solemn person, who feeds upon statistics and tariff reports. His most eager admirers in the region of his sheepless sheepfold at Leicester have not selected him as the Democratic candidate for President, gracious boy, younger by fifteen years and more, is the candidate whom New England thinks it favors, the Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL, an active youth, fond of eloquence and tennis. The hearts, the hopes, the prayers, the tears of several Democratic State Conventions in New England are all with this promising youth. Glory kisses her hand to him and beckons. The badge of greatness is bright upon his bosom. And him, as he is pressing forward in the lists the Herald calls "CHARLES E."

This is a cruel and an unusual punish ment. It almost amounts to speaking evil of dignitaries. We shall be hearing next, if this torture of the appellations of the our citizens are untainted with the third- great continues, of the Hon. RAPHAEL MAT-THEWS of Indiana, the Hop. VIRGIL BOIRS of Iowa, and the Hon. WILLIAM PATTISON | lution. They would not endure the idea

The Puny City College Graduates.

President MACLAY of the Board of Educa tion tells the Tribune that when he saw the graduating class of the City College lined up before him at the commencement, last Thursday evening, he "could not help being impressed with the startling defectiveness | wheel got beyond my control. You see, it of their physique." He says that, "with a few conspicuous exceptions, they were narrow-chested, round-shouldered, stooped men, and in an exceedingly imperfect condition physically."

He was the more surprised at this because

he had observed that "the girl graduates from the Normal College are, as a rule, magnificent specimens of physical development. This contrast between the two is certainly very remarkable, for the girls in the Nor mal College and the boys in the City Col lege come from the same social environment. Neither is the intellectual work performed by the girls less exacting than that required of the boys. They both have passed through the public school course, and each are picked out for admission to the college by a severe examination. Generally, too, the girls are harder students than the boys. They are more conscientious in their devotion to their studies, and they are less distracted from them by the allurements of sports conducive to physical development. President MACLAY says, moreover, that not only as compared with those girls, but also by the side of the graduates from col leges generally, the young men of the City College are greatly inferior physically "Take almost any college you choose," he says, "and you will find splendid specimens of manly development in nearly every member." The Normal College girls are equally notable for feminine vigor; but the college boys, educated at an expense to the people of the city amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, are

generally poor specimens of manhood. When, therefore, President MACLAY sug gests that the trouble with the City Colleg to effect a readjustment rather than an in- graduates may be that "physical culture is not properly attended to," he does not seem to have reached the true cause of the grave deficiency, at least so far as the administration of the college is conture tax, which collectively have yielded cerned. The athletic exercises which now provoke so much of the ambition of college youth did not owe their origin to any stimulation from the faculties of the institutions. They were a natural expression of animal spirits and of youthful activity and emulation; and at the beginning they encountered opposition rather than received encouragement from the college authorities. At length, it is true, their im 4.5 per cent. Secondly, a 41/2 per cent. tax | portance in the eyes of the students, and their consequent influence in attracting young men to the colleges, led to the establishment of gymnasiums for physical cultiin connection with one above mentioned, is | vation; but their vitality is still due to the

prowess came from these vigorous college youth. They started the ball rolling, and they took the initiative of their own motion and not because of any outside pressure from college faculties or Boards of Education

The City College boys have had as good

chances for athletic development as were enjoyed by the Columbia students, with whom President MACLAY contrasts them so unfavorably. They are both in New York, and the one college had no better opportunity than the other to pursue athletic training. The only difference between them is that the one set of boys aspired to it and pursued it with earnestness, and the other did not. The explanation made by some ignorant people that the boys in the free college are the sons of poor parents, and are consequently ill-nourished, is disposed of very completely by President Ma-CLAY. There is nothing whatever in it, 'The students at the City College," as he says, " are not by any means from the poorest class of people, and are not pinched for food, but, as a rule, come from well-to-do citizens, and are admirably clothed and fed. No very poor father can afford to send his son to college, even if the tuition small part of the whole cost of sending a boy to college; and, moreover, no boy who is qualified for admission is turned away from any college simply because he cannot pay that fee. All colleges are substantially free for deserving students whom the price of tuition would keep out. They are not money-making institutions. But, of course, the expense of maintaining a boy in cepted by the Chamber of Deputies remains | the City College for five years is large. He is shut out from remunerative employment meanwhile, and he must be supported until he reaches manhood. Even then his college education will serve him little or nothing in a profitable way unless he is supported two or three years longer in a professional school. Consequently, as President MACLAY says, the City College graduates come from well-to-do families where there is no deficiency of nourishment. More than nine-tenths of the boys drop out before the graduating class is reached. The very poor cannot at any price spend the time taken up by a college education, and usually only those from families in very comfortable circumstances remain.

It is all nonsense, therefore, to attribute to any such cause the physical deficiency of these boys educated at the public cost. Moreover, some of the most distinguished examples of physical superiority in youth come from conditions of much hardship. The fault, accordingly, must be with those exceptional college boys themselves, though it is a deficiency for which a bad system of general training in the institution must be largely responsible. Their youthful spirits must be crushed or the methods employed in the college must drive out boys of vigorous and healthy natures. It must be a bad college to which to send youth. It is a costly and needless and utterly inconsistent part of a public school system supported by general taxation, and it seems also that it is injuring those whom it is supposed to benefit. They are not many, only about fifty or sixty a year; for whom the city pays one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually.

Bicycle Accidents-Brakes.

A question of moment to everybody just now is how to diminish the number of accidents resulting from the use of blcycles. They increase daily, and seem to be attended with more and more seriousness. Scorchers are being punished, and so are drivers who interfere unduly with the rights of the wheel; but mishaps continue.

Last February, when the Aldermen were considering the wisdom of requiring all wheels to have brakes, THE SUN strongly favored the proposition. The hot-headed administration of the wheelmen's organization, and other cyclists whose one thought is how to make their wheels a few ounces lighter, succeeded in killing the brake resothat their use of their wheels should be reg-

ulated by the Common Council of the city. In the Yorkville Police Court on Sunday last Magistrate Wentworth discharged a cyclist for scorehing. The rider had no brake on his wheel. When asked by the Magistrate if he back-pedalled, he replied: "Yes, but my foot slipped and I lost the pedal, and before I could regain it my is very easy to lose your pedal if you strike

a stone or a bump. This incident is but one of many of the ame class. The wheeling community of New York is not composed wholly of athletes with a reserve stock of muscle to employ in back-pedalling, and those who can back-pedal are frequently helpless, as shown by the case above cited. Whatever may be the value of skill or strength on the part of wheelmen, the need of brakes will be unchanged. The sooner brakes are required

BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW was strong, ablo, and upright. He had high qualities in him. sufficient to fit out several men for distinction and honor. His career was conspicuous, but it might have been much more conspicuous and still have been justified by his performance of duty. Twenty years ago last Tuesday, in the National Convention of the Republicans, the Secretary who had stood alone in GRANT's Cabinet, the honest and fearless prosecutor of the Whiskey Ring thieves within his own party, led all the other candidates except BLAINE for the nomination which afterward went to Haves of Ohio. When Judge Hantan of Kentucky withdrew Gen. Billstow's name he practically withdrew from public life that brave soldier of the Union and useful servant of the people. As the years since then have gone by, dimming the memory of BRISTOW'S greatest service to the cause of honest government, he has been perfectly content to maintain by moderate effort an honor able place in his profession, winning at the same time an enviable place in the esteem of this metropolitan community.

According to our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, an almost forgotten worthy whose name, somewhere in the front rooms of the great HANNA hullabaloo, used to be called the Hon. Moses Parulus Handy, "is very close to Major McKinley." Here is a case in which the wisdom of Boston staggers and falls down. Unless the person in question has been carefully revised and edited since his with drawal into the wilderness, it is impossible for him to get near anybody or be very close, or even approximately close, to anybody. In fact, must remain far, far away from everything and everybody, including himself, until the keen blade smites off those enormous miles of Piccadilly weepers and Chicago chinners.

It seems that those two glorious leaders of the Hog Combine, the Hon. CHRISTOPHER MAGEE of Pittsburgh and the Hon. Davi. MARTIN of Philadelphia, are still alive and kicking, and that they have succeeded in returning from St. Louis to Pennsylvania, where they are once more raising the war cry against the Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, who gave them so artistic and finely executed a licking a little while ago. But some men

are these two. They howl for more combat with Mr. QUAY. They depend upon the Hon. MARCUS ATREUS HANNA to boost them orward in the ranks of war. That chief of the Western Preserve is probably aware that he has considerable job on hand already without ac-

cepting any proposals for new labors. Mr. MARTIN and Mr. MAGEE are liable to continue to squirm under the iron heel and toe of the Sage of Beaver unless they make peace with him and become his more or less trusty heachmen. He is an irritating man to fight,

Will WARNER MILLER ever show his face again in a political convention in the State of New York? We should think not.

The collection of statistics in regard to the St. Louis Convention brings out some facts of keen interest to the social and political philosopher. Thus a correspondent of our eseemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Times, records with natural satisfaction that the Union Republican Club, 150 strong, of Philadelphia, 'made the best shine at St. Louis" The memers were comely of garb. They had a proper fear of the drinking water of St. Louis, and so they were provided gratuitously with forty cases of champagne and 200 quarte of whiskey." The club's trip cost \$25,000, but the club enjoyed itself and impressed Missouri with the large Philadelphian way of doing things. The money was not wasted. The supplies were con-

Mr. CLEVELAND's letter would have agreed better with the facts if, instead of saying a cause worth fighting for is worth fighting for "to the end," he had said that it was worth fighting for "at the end."

How often have the partisans of the Hon. BERE ANSON of Cook county, the father of the aseball of the past, the grandfather of the baseball of the future, and the second consin of the baseball of the present, told him that some day he would come to grief if he persisted in the error of his ways and continued to play ball, or something more or less resembling it, on Sundays. Deaf was the ear which Bris turned to the friendly admonition; and now, behold, the wrath has come upon him and the axe of unpitying justice has tickled him in the neck. He played ball, or something more or less resembling it, in Cook county last Sunday A thinker and player on the other side, who had travelied from Hamilton county, O., flung several selections of opprobrium at Héné, who leaped at him like a lion at a kid. Some disappointing philanthropists interfered and the contest ended without a finish. See here the hirterness of Béné's punishment, if the day had been a week day, he would have been allowed to pour the disject members of his antagonist over the field, but even in Chicago something of propriety is due to Sunday. And so BÉBÉ wasn't allowed to annihilate his man.

THE NEW YORK SUN neglects to say whether the Hon, Hrz Luno of Kentucky runs a laundry.—Gal-

The oracle of the Lone Star Mugwumps knows as well as it knows the capital of Texas, the views of the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOOG on the blercle, or the splendid public career of the Hon. Tone SCRUTCHING, that the Hon. Hez Lung of Mercer county and the rest of the United States "runs" the sliver cause and silver party of Kentucky, and with such fluency and force, such gales of metaphor and spouts of eloquence that the Hon. JOSEPH CLAY STYLES BLACKBURN gapes at him in wonder, and the gold bugs are almost ready to take to the mountains. The Hon, HEZ LUNG is no meteor of the moment. He is a planet of vast orbit and circumference; and these are his nights for revolving.

The Hon, C.ESAR AUGUSTUS WALSH, one of the lows delegates at large to the Chicago Convention and one of the steerers in chief of Uncle Hon Boirs's boom, avers that his favorite "is a farmer and meets the geographical demand of the Democratic party." It is difficult to comprehend exactly what the geographical demand of the Democratic party is, but if it means that the candidate shall occupy a site in the West several other men, including especially the Hon. CLAUDE MATTHEWS of Indiana, will put in a claim for geographical honors. And Mr. MATTHEWS is a farmer, too, practical and theoretical, plain and fancy, and in all the popular styles. The Hon. C. SEAR AUGUSTUS WALSH cannot afford to dwell at too much length upon the agricultural and geo graphical arguments in favor of Uncle Hop. who is as nice a man as ever thought that tariff reform was the greatest thing on earth until his amazed eyes caught the glare of the cartwheel dollar. Geographically and agricultural-

The attention of Mr. Depew and all other Republicans in the railroad business is directed to the fact that there is beginning to be a painful congestion of passenger traffic about Canton, O. Hundreds of thousands of Ohioans are rushing thither on excursion trains and millions more are on the road. The New York Mc-KINLEY League and the Hon, JOHN ERIGENA MILLIOTTAND and his 147,000 original McKIN-LEY Republicans, more or less, are keeping the rails pretty hot. From every State Republicans with expectant eyes and McKin LEY badges are starting on the plous pil-Pampas grass plumes, HANNA grimage. beauties, are arriving from California by every train. Something must be done to ease the strangulation. Martial law wouldn't keep the visitors away from Ohio. The only thing to do is to build more railroads in Ohio, and to build them mighty quick before the vast army of crusaders perishes on the road.

The Hon. MARCUS AGAMEMNON HANNA has bowled merrily along on roller skates so far, but there may be bumps to come. Does he suppose for a moment that the Union League Club will allow him to wear a diamond pin of almost chandelter size and illuminating power Does he imagine that applicants for a job are to be dazzied and discomfitted by the glitter of that stone or quarry or glass works, or whatever it is? No, no! Tear down that flaunting pin. Substitute something beautiful in fan-shaped pampas grass. Down with the diamond and

Ha! We Invade England; by Mosquitoes!

From the London Standard,
A correspondent writes that mesquitoes have made their appearance in Hertfordshire. The writer has caught them in his room at Barley, Royston. The specimens caught have every characteristic of the reign mosquito, especially the American variety. Our correspondent believes they have been brought to England with timber, for in foreign parts, the logs of timber, which are usually carried down the rivers. have on their mosquito eggs, gathered from the sur-face of the water, where they breed, and so in this manner are transported to England, where the sun shine batches them, and they fly away. One means of keeping the post down would, he thinks to for "every person carefully to examine his bedroom window in the morning and kill them, as by so doing they would be prevented laying their eggs and breeding. Now is the time to act to prevent them spread- | good living." c. They may easily be known by their resemblance orginats, but having a long trunk or proboscls, and by making a humming noise when approaching the faor hands of a person."

More Testimony to the Innocence of Sharks TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the editorial in your Issue of last Friday about sharks, let me give my testimouy in corroboration of the distinhed American expert, whom you quote, to the guished American expert, whom you quote, to the effect that there are no man-cating sharks. I have lastled in the waters of both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, in thobic lay, with sharks all around the stip from which alove in the lay of Paramos, where they are notorious, marrier shows that the Pacific Zhou miles from share and a strong the state of the state o

NEW ROCHELLE, June 21.

Harper's for July contains another of Mr Woodrow Wison's articles on Washinston, the end of Mr Bangs s Rebesieus Heroin, another Chinese story by Mr Ralph, a description of an Fostish elec-tion by Senator Lodge, a Venetian article by Laurence Hutton, and contributions from Octave Thanst. Langdon Mitchell, Mrs. John W. Alexander, and Mrs.

PRESIDENT DIAS UP AGAIN.

Has Been President of Mexico for Five Terms, and Wants Yet Another Term. The news that Gen. Porfirlo Diaz has again been nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the republic of Mexico contains a sufficient assurance that this remarkable politician will be successful in gaining a fifth successive term of the Presidency, and that, barring sceldents, he will hold the office until the end of the ninteenth century. In reality, he will be elected this year for his sixth term, as he had held the office for a term prior to the election of President Gonzalez in the year 1880. In November next he will close the twentieth year of his service as President of Mexico; and, if he shall outlive the ensuing term, he will have a ecord of twenty-four years in the office.

It can hardly be said that there is any com-

etitor in the field against him this year. A short time ago Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Governor f the State of Nueva Leon, gave notice that he had determined to enter the race for the l'residency, but he has become discouraged by reason of the feebleness of the response to his notification. Gen. Reyes is the most popular and progressive Governor in Mexico; he is a man of marked force of character, and he has been active in promoting the development of his State and in advancing all public enterprises for which he could secure the approval of the Legislature. He is in the prime of life, and has always been successful in his projects. But there need not be any doubt that he is doomed to failure in his pursuit of the office of President so long as Diaz is a candidate, and there is every probability that the nomination of Dias will lead him to withdraw from the race altogether. There are a number of other ambitious politicians who would have liked to compete for the office, including a General who s credited with the overthrow of the Emperor Maximilian; but it may be taken for granted that the plane of all of them have been laid aside since the great demonstration of Sunday last in the City of Mexico, in honor of Diaz's renomination. The field seems to be clear, all the way from Sonora to Yucatan, for the Mexican

nan of destiny. President Diaz has a record without a parallel in Mexico or in any of the other republics of Spanish America. Previous to his time there had been an irregular line of incompetent rulers; there had been ten or twelve "provisional" Presidents, three or four Presidents "in charge," "substitute" President, and several dictators. All of them held power by a most uncertain tenure; the greater part of them lost their place by revolution. There was not in the world a more unstable Government than that of Mexico.

President Diam is 66 years of age and is a halfbreed. By his mother he is a descendant from the Indian race of Mexico, and by his father the Indian race of Mexico, and by his father from the Spanish race. In his infancy his father died, and he was trained for life in Oaxaca by his Indian mother, who lived in poverty. In his youth, after a period of cierkship and service in an inn, he studied for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, but, after a time, gave up the purpose of entering upon an ecclesiastical career; he began the study of law; he took part in politics; he was a member of the Legislature of his State; he was a sudder on the liberal side in times of strife; he was a fieneral in the war against the empre which France had set up in Mexico; and it was in this war that he won the renown which caused him to be chosen as Provisional President in the year 1876, and as Constitutional President the next year. Since that time he has held tho office of Chief Executive, excepting during the four years in which it was held by Manuel Gonzales.

They course of Mexican history has been changed under Diaz's administration. Revolutions and civil wars have been brought to an end; the old-time tyranny has bassed away; the possessor of the office of President has lived in safety; the stability of the Government has been secured.

With abiding peace the country has attained

een secured.
With abiding peace the country has attained a degree of prosperity unexampled in its history, it was in a most satisfactory manner that President Diaz, in his last message to the Mexican Congress, reviewed the state of the country. He told of the advancement of education, the growth of the industries and of commerce, the construction of great public works, the betterment of the Government finances, the construction of great public works, the betterment of the Government finances, the comming up of new and useful branches of activity, the improvement of trade, and the lessening of taxation. "We are justified," he said, "in expecting such an increase of the normal sources of revenue as will amply suffice for all budget requirements." The President's messages to his Congress, within recent years, have been of a kind never known in Mexico before his assumption of office, never known between the time in which Mexico won her independence from Spain and that in which she chose a President who was able to garner the fruits of independence and liberty.

It is under these circumstances that Diaz becomes a candidate for election to a firth successive term of the office of President. It is to a country which fully appreciates the results of his long period of administration that he appeals for redection. Not only is it impossible to name any other candidate who has a record like his, but it would be impossible to forecast the consequences of the election of any other. It is true that he must some time cease to be President, but it is hoped that ere death overtakes him Mexico will be well assured of the continuance of the political system which he has done so much to exablish. degree of prosperity unexampled in its history was in a most satisfactory manner that Presi-

continuance of the political system which he has done so much to establish.

President Diaz is something more than a suc-

has done so much to establish.

Freeident Diaz is something more than a successful politician. He possesses the qualities of statesmanship. He understands the needs of statesmanship. He understands the needs of his country, and also the method of supplying them through the legislation of a Congress in which he is influential, and which regards his judgment. His skill as a diplomatist has been made manifest by his several negotiations with European powers, by his mastery of the trouble-some case of Guatemaia, and by his desirable cooperation with the United States in the settlement of the boundary question. His friend-liness toward this country and his constant desire for the maintenance of peace with it

thement of the boundary question. His friendliness toward this country and his constant
desire for the maintenance of peace with it
have been as important to the American people
as to those of Mexico.

In one respect only has Diaz failed to satisfy
the whole of the people living under his goverament. The Mexican ecclesiastical authorities have made complaint of his readiness to
justify the Government interference with property which was the inheritance of the Church
from Spanish times. His detence has been that
the sequestrated estates were needed for educational or other public purposes, and that the
republic could not guarantee or recognize all
the titles which were granted by Spanish
Kings. But at the same time he has
constantly affirmed that the government
has never in any way interfered with freedom of worship, or with any of the religious
rights or privileges which constitutionally
belong to any part of the Mexican people.
These rights are founded upon haw and are
outside of the authority of the Administration.
Though there are some Roman Catholics in
Mexico who object to keeping Diaz in office for
another term, the elections of this year will
probably show, as those of other years have
shown, that the number of these objectors is
very small. There is no state Church in Mexico.
The method of electing a l'restient in Moxico
is the same as it is in the United States; that is
to say, by electors popularly chosen in a general
election. Diaz's present term comes to an end o say, by electors popularly chosen in a general election. Duaz's present term comes to an end in Nov. 30 next.

A Specessful Swindle.

would give me a chance loexplain. But he keps right on.

"There what General, sir, may I ask?"

"Under then, Gordon. By this time I was feeling mighty uncomfortable, as my Southern friend was bent on drawing me out.

"Major," he said, "I'm pretty familiar with the name of all the leading artillery officers in the Confederate service during the war. May I ask you, sir, how many guns were under your command?"

"I assure you, Judge, I never feit so mad in

command?

"I assure you, Judge, I never felt so mad in my life, liere was I, a man who always avoided notoriety, who served his time in the war and did h s duty without estentation, who never sought a military title, but always scared off my friends from addressing me by one; and yet, owing to my bringing, d — d good-natured friend, being catechised by an entire stranger upon a title I never assumed! However, I was bridled up, and, looking my catechiser full in the eye, I said:

"fur size! — d, siz! I served through the entire war, sir, in command of one gun, and that I carried over my shoulder!"

Sutelde on a Bievele.

From the San Princisco Examiner

Prom the Washington Froning Star.

"The most poculiar swindle I ever knew of," said A. R. Willingtam, of New York, "and one where detection is very improbable, is being worked in New York. It is the returning of let pocketbooks. The swindler works upon the theory that all men are raseals, and be finde emough who are not honest to make a good living. He gets an assortment of cheap pocketbooks, executes a logus draft or two in the name of his intended victim, justs in two or three counterfeit hills of large denomination, inserts a card with the name of his victim uron it, then assuming an honest expression visits the man he has selected as a victim, tells him he has found the pocketbook, displaying its contents, and as the math same was in the book he had hunded him up. Then he tells a little story of neing very poor, and the victim almost invariably gives him \$5 or \$10, and takes the book and its contents. Of course, he can say nothing when he finds that he has been swindled. The man who thus returns lest money succeeds in catching several during a day, and realizes a good living." From the Washington Frening Star.

In Partnership with a tchost.

From the Washington Steering 8 "The most practical belief in ghosts lever new," and A. P. Drennan of Chicago at the attorial, "is that of a customer of wine at Perin, I.I. The firm is the leading one in the town at thing agricultural implements as the ways he business is transacted under the name of T. The most practical belief in ghosts lever knew, said A. P. Dreman of Chicago at the National, "is that of a customer of thic art level became "derested in him took him into kin. I.l. The firm is the leading she in the took had the discussion of the last level became "derested in him took him into him the firm of the firm of the last level became "derested in him took him into him at thing agreef threat level became "derested in him took him into him took him him took him into him took him into him took him into him took him him took him into him took him him took him him took him into him took him him tooks him him took him him tooks him him took him him took him him took him him took him him tooks him him took him him too

From the Clereland Pain Dealer.

The Visiting Artist—It's singular that so many of your Cleveland girls have a smudge or black on their faces.

The Native—Why, we call that a touch of lecal color.

by standers summoned the patrol wagon, but when the police arrived he was found to be deal.

It was ascertsized that he had taken about thirty grains of chioral, notwithstanding which, at the Coroner's inquest, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BULLETS SWERVED BY ELECTRICITY A Queer Verification of a Fietten Writer Ingentone Concett.

From the Philadelphia Record

Fifteen Hundred Cowboys Gathering D Dakota's Cattle. From the Minneapolls Journal All along the Western borders the round-up us phenomenon was recently observed camp fires burn brightly now. Far to the west by the Committee of the Swiss Federal Rifle bounded only by the snow-capped Rockies, hun-Meeting at Winterthur in summing up the redreds of mess wagons staked camp for the first sults of the practice shooting of the troops. It time last night. The Missouri River marks the was found that nearly all the shots fired from eastern border of the great Western ranges. In the right side of the range had hit the target to Dakota alone at least 1,500 riders are now enthe right of the bull's-eye, while those fired gaged in rounding up cattle and branding the from the left side had, with an equally calf grop. Twenty-five outfits have planned and singular persistency, hit the left half of the laid out their routes, and at least six weeks of target. The great number of men who took continuous riding will be necessary to do the part in the shooting precluded the idea that this work. Fifty to sixty riders will follow each wagon or outfit. The outfit consists of the mess wagon, drav by four or six horses, loaded down with p

THE SPRING ROUND-UP.

ingular result could have been due to the personni peculiarities of the soldiers; for while it may be true that one marksman habitually shoots too high, another too low or to the right er left of the mark, with a large number of individuals firing at the same target, these idlosyncratics of marksmanship would be set off one against the other and the misses would be fairly distributed on all sides of the bull's-eye, It became necessary, therefore, to find an extraneous and single cause for the remarkable uniformity with which the bullets appeared to have been deflected from their proper course. The wind could not have produced the effect noted, since, in the first place, allowance and doubtless been made by the riflemen for had donlitiess been made by the riflemen for deflection by aerial currents; and on the other and, if the wind had diverted the misslies the deflection would have been in the same direction on both sides of the range. An examination of the steel-clad bullets extracted from the target disclosed the fact that they had become magnetic; and this led the committee to entertain the theory that the phenomenon observed by it might have been due to electric influence extended by the large number of telegraph and telephone wires which run along both sides of the ranges at Winterthur. Further experiment at the ranges of Thun and Herne proved this theory to be correct; and the remarkable discoveries made at these trials may effect another complete change in military tactics. The following account of one of the experimentals given by the Januard ac Génétes:

"At Thun authorities established parallel with lowing account of one of the experiments is given by the Journal de Génére:

"At Thun authorities established parallel with the rifle range, at a distance of a little more than forty yards, an electric current of 8,000 volts, carried along four steel cables. With a view of tracing the whole effect paper circlets were piaced at intervals of ten yards along the line of fire. The first experiments were made with the Swiss model rifle of 1880. With this the influence of the electric current was not once apparent. In a distance of 200 yards the builet took a lateral deviation of twenty-four yards, and after that the curve of the trajectory was still more marked. The second experiments were made with the Japanese 3.3mm, rifle of Count Yamagaia, and they were still more decisive, the builet being rapidly attracted to the electric wires and following their course with absolute servility. Further attempts were made with absolute servility. Further attempts were made with attillery. The range selected was one of 3.000

wagon or outfit.

The outfit consists of the mess wagon, dravilly by four or six horses, londed down with purisions necessary to feed its crew; the bed wagon, containing all the bedding and camb equipments; the horse wrangler, who take charge of the bunch of horses to be used of the bunch of horses to be used of the bunch and brings out his animal. Then follows the scene of "bucking" and plunging, for often the bronch and brings out his animal. Then follows the scene of "bucking" and plunging, for often the bronch and brings out his animal. Then follows the scene of "bucking" and plunging, for often the bronch has to be "busted" before ne can be used on the work. Camp it moved every day, or at least every second day, from five to eight mines along the route. Every morning the line rider foreman leaver camp with his crew of riders, and takes a course at right angles with the route, every half mile or mile he starts a couple of riders and camp. After five or six lines are started out, the foreman takes the balance of riders and swings around in front to drive all the bunches gathered toward camp, coming in for dinner.

In the afternoon the same course is adopted in the opposite direction, and both sides of the camp are worked. The cattle gathered are all thrown into one bunch, which is known as the "cavvy," and are moved along with the camp. Calves are branded each day, and every one is branded the same brand as its mother, no matter where or who the owner may be. This part of the work is done with the greatest care, and every cowboy is faithful to this trius.

Whenever 4,000 or 5,000 cattle are in the "cavvy," and while cattle are on their own rankes, the work of cutting out is carried on. In this the peculiar skill and ability of the cowboy is drawn out, and only men of well-know any other, and dodge the attacks of the wildest acter with as much ease and grace as the circus horse. The rider dashes into the "cavvy" and separates the cattle of each particular brand belonging on the range they are passing over. He the bullet being rapidly attracted to the electric wires and following their course with absolute servility. Further attempts were made with artillery. The range selected was one of 3,000 yards. Two hundred pards in front of the targets, but forty yards to the side, was placed the electric battery. Every shot was diverted by its influence far to the side of the target—to be exact, the deviation was one of 14 degrees."

From the results of these experiments several interesting conclusions may be drawn. A diamon or accumulator of the requisite power placed on the flank of a company of infantry would insure the men complete immunity from the fire of small arms within a range of 500 yards and upward; for all of the bullets would be diverted toward the magnetic field created by the electric current from the dysamo or accumulator. Similarly, artillery fire could be rendered harmless at a range of 1,000 yards and over. It would, perhaps be premature to assert that the consequence of this discovery will be the doom of the modern small-bore military rifle, with its steel-jack-eted bullet; for it might be practicable to enclose the lenden missile in hard bronze or some other metal not affected by magnetism. Artillery would probably remain destructive enough on the batte field by the use of explosive shells, it is in naval warfare that the discovery may have the most important consequences. In conan Doyle's "Stark Munra Letters" the hero is credited with an invention to render a war ship immune from the shots of an enemy by placing electric accumulators at its stem and stern. The idea was to defect steel projectiles by magnetism, just like the Swiss military authorities have in fact succeed-

BETRAYED HIMSELF.

Merchant's Bluff Indicated His True Standing to Ris Creditors.

enemy by placing electric accumulators at its stem and stern. The idea was to deflect steel protectiles by magnetism, just like the Swiss military authorities have in fact succeeded in doing. It would certainly be a revolutionary departure if, instead of encasing our battle shires in heavy bomb-proof armor, we could encompass them with an impalpable magnetic well which would compel the greatarmor-pleroing steel protectiles to has harmlessly by.

The discovery, however, will give the military and haval experts a new problem to work out. In massing it is worthy of remark how frequently the apparently impossible feats suggested by imaginative writers have been followed by the demonstration of their possibility. Phileas Forg's wonderful trip around the world in eighty days would to-day be a very common-place performance; and another generation may see Stark Munro's magnetized battleship an accomplished fact. Fiction seems stranger than fact only because as small a part of the truth of science has been revealed to humanity. From the Lowiston Saturday Journal 'Tis true as the book," says a Maine lawyer. that more crimes are discovered through the efforts made to prevent discovery than in any other way. The mind of the wrongdoer is not satisfied with simply keeping still. It is uneasy and overcautious, and leads its owner pretty surely to do some act he would not have done if innocent. In just the same way shrewd business men read the minds of their debtors. Let an apparently prosperous man become

Indicas Forg's wonderful trip around the world in eighty days would to-day be a very commonplace performance; and another generation may see Stark Munro's magnetized battleship an accomplished fact. Fiction seems stranger than fact only because a small a part of the truth of science has been revealed to humanity.

BOTHERED BY A TITLE.

One of the Few Surviving Confederate Privates Who Was Introduced as a Major.

Prom the San Francisco Bulletis.

Among the countless number of men who have served in the civil war and now revel in military titles of all description it is refreshing to meet with a man who will plainly tell you that his name is "Mr.," and that he served from beginning to end of the bloody campaign as a full-blown private. Of that description is John J. Serivner, the San Francisco attorney.

When the war broke out Mr. Serivner emisted in the Confederate service, and went through the entire war, laying down his arms at its close with the bumble rank of private that was assigned to him on enlisting. He now enjoys the figure to him one military in the State of California who served throughout the war has been discovered in the State of California who served throughout the war and yet possesses no gorgeous aupendage to his name. It used to be customary in the South, when veteran met veteran, for some title to pass between the two. affairs were at that time rotten to the conjugate their prompt action saved their class which together amounted to something rethan a thousand dollars."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. A curious scare ran through the province o

and yet possesses no gorgeous appendage to his name. It used to be customary in the South, when veteran met veteran, for some title to pass between the two.

Well, Scrivner was opposed to this principle and fortunate enough to escape involuntary dignity until one memorable occasion, not long ago, when he was conducting a case up in Hutte county. The legal luminaries of the district showed him some hospitality, "and," as he afterward expressed it in relating the circumstance to Judge Hunt, "one day I was introduced to a Southerner by an idiot who said." Mr. So and So, this is Major Scrivner.

"I felt mad, but I had not time to reprimand my introducer, nor to explain matters. In an instant I found myself slasking hands with the Southerner, who eyed me narrowly.

"You served in the Confederate army, Major?" he asked.

"I did, I replied.
"I was in the Confederate army myself, sir, returned the Southerner, and I'm pretry well up in the army list. What branch of the service were you attached to?"

"The artillers," I replied, longing that he would give me a chance to explain. But he kept right to.

"Under ten, Gordon," By this time I was sam, in India, recently, which it took the off some time to understand. The story was Queen Victoria wanted five children's heads fr each village. The Bengall coolies went fran-asking for axes and knives to defend their far lies, factories were fortified, watch being ke all night, and in some villages all the inhabitat hid themselves. The heads, they believed, we wanted to put under the foundations of a gre bridge being built. It is the tradition these people that their ancestors placed bun victims under the great prehistoric monoliths. In Austria drunkards are treated under the cu el law, that applies to persons mentally affice and to spendthrifts, their affairs being placed charge of an administrator. A person sufferi from excessive indulgence in drink may be broug judicially under this law. But in Gallacia, cow, and Bukowina there are special laws for t punishment of persons drunk in public place while persons convicted of drunkenness the times in one year are prohibited from visiting p its houses. A bill has been introduced in Austrian Reichsrath providing for the erecti public asylums for drunkards, who may be detain for two years on complaint of their relatives of the public authorities,

Carfax Church, the old town church of Oxf. is being torn down, and only the tower will be to mark the site. The parish of St. Martin Ca will then be absorbed in that of All Saints. name comes from quatuor furons, four forks, church standing at the crossing of the two reads in the town. There is a record of a cl standing there as early as King Canute's reign the present church is no older than 1820, while tower goes back to Edward III. It was St. Mart From the San Francisco Examiner.

Mr. Woodcock was 32 vears oid. He went to Lee Angeles from San Francisco ten months ago, and being a clever wheelman easily got employ ment with the Pacific Cycle Company on South Broadway. He was a finely educated young fellow, a graduate of the universities of New York and Heldelberg, was a finished musicism and gentle in all his instincts. But he was a drunkard.

The Rev. F. is Braiterd of 21 West Eleventh street became uncreased in him took him into the care of refuse for the tong from the sown. bell that summonest the townsmen in the fights twent town and gown, the most familia of the contests being that on St. Scholastica's day, 185 when to the cry of "Sica, sica, havock, havo-mys fast, glvu gode knocks," the town killed to y scholars, flayed the crowns of some chaplai place of refuse for the town from the gown, Edward III. ordered it to be lowered. Coal oil as a substitute for flushing by water public urinals has proved highly successful a three years' trial in Paris, Vienna, and Be

The clinging of offensive matter to the stone ment walls is prevented by making a fatty stance sonk into the stone. The stone thoroughly cleaned with a solution of chloric acid in water, then dried, and coul or mineral oils spilled with a whitewash With a renewed application of oil only once in months the place can be kept perfectly aweet clean. In practice, however, in all three citted is applied every morning. The cost in two institutions in France has proved to be very al At the Marine School at Bordeaux \$5.50 of of used in three years, while at the Hambouille fantry school \$4 of oll sufficed for a year is out of all proportion to the cost of water flushing in the same time. There seems to B danger of the pipes freezing, for the Berlin open to the air have been exposed to a s perature of zero Fahrenheit.